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## MISCELLANEA.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETT.

Fourth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1854-55. Monday, 19th February, 1855.
Thomas Tooke. Esq., V.P., in the Chair.
The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:-
John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P.
James Thomas Hammack, Esq.
The following Paper was read:-
"On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the First French War, 1793-1801, with some statements in defence of the methods of Funding employed." By William Newmarch, Esq.

Fifth Ordinary Meeting.-Session 1854-55.
Monday, 19th March, 1855.
Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.
Thomas Hopley, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the Society.
A discussion took place on Mr. Newmarch's Paper, "On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the First French War, 1793-1801, with some statements in defence of the Methods of Funding employed."

Sixth Ordinary Meeting.-Session 1854-55.
Monday, 16th April, 1855.
Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.
The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :-

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.
Joseph Keech Aston, Esq.

William Brown, Esq., M.P.
Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.
Frederick Hendricks, Esq.
Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S. Thomas Abercrombie Welton, Esq.
The following Paper was read:-
"A Ten Years' Retrospect of London Banking." By John William Gilbart, Esq., F.R.S.

Seventh Ordinary Meeting.-Session 1854-55.
Monday, 21st May, 1855.
Colonel Sykes, V.P., in the Chair.
The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:-
R. Dudley Baxter, Esq.

John Berry Haycraft, Esq.
William Francis Nooth, Esq., R.N.

George Kettleby Rickards, Esq. John R. L. Walmisley, Esq. Joseph White, Esq.

The following Papers were read:-
"On the Mining Resources of France." By Henry Reader Lack, Esq.
"On the Distribution of the Emigrants from Europe over the surface of the United States." By The Rev. Robert Everest.

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS or ENGLAND.

## The Marriages for the Quarter ended March, 1855, and the Births and Deaths for the Quarter ended June, 1855, AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the Spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1855 ; and the marriages in 12,129 churches or chapels, about 3,631 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 628 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1855.

The returns present these general results: the marriages in the winter quarter were much below the average numbers; the births and the deaths in the spring quarter slightly exceeded the average proportions. The severe weather, the high price of provisions, the diminution of employment in some districts, and the withdrawal of an increased number of men from the country by the army and navy abroad, account for the decrease in the marriages. The stagnation in the winter was, however, prcbably only temporary; for war, insteal of depressing, appears to increase the industry, the invention, and the energy of Englishmen. The rapid rate of growth of the British population commenced and attained its culminating point at the close of the last war.

Marriages.-29,131 marriages were celebrated in the first three months of the year ; or less in number by nearly 6,000 than the marriages in the winter quarter of the year 1853, when the marriages as much exceeded as in 1855 they fell below the average. The marriages are invariably fewer in the beginning than in the end of the year; and were at the annual rate of 1,262 persons married in 100,000 living in the winter quarter, whereas the average rate is 1,426 .

The excess of marriages in the winter quarter of 1853, and the diminution in the winter quarter of 1855 , are most remarkable in London and in Lancashire; but they are more or less apparent in every county, except Hampshire, Suffolk, the North Riding of Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Monmouthshire.

Births.-The births of 166,250 children were registered in the quarter that
Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1843-55 and in the Quarters of those Years.

| Years...... | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | 1852 | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marriages | 123818 | 132249 | 143743 | 145664 | 135845 | 138230 | 141883 | 152744 | 154206 | 158782 | 164021 | 159849 |  |
| Births.... | 527325 | 540763 | 543521 | 572625 | 539965 | 563059 | 578159 | 593422 | 615865 | 624012 | 612377 | 634506 |  |
| Deaths ......... | 346445 | 356933 | 349366 | 390315 | 423304 | 399833 | 440839 | 368995 | 395396 | 407135 | 421807 | 438 |  |
|  | Marriages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarters ended the last day of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25285 | 26387 | 29551 | 31417 | 27480 | 28398 | 28429 | 30567 | 32724 | 32977 | 35014 | 33144 | 29131 |
| June | 31113 | $3+268$ | 35300 | 37111 | 35197 | ${ }_{3}^{34721}$ | 35844 | 39204 | 38635 | 40092 | 40335 | ${ }_{38150}$ | .. |
| December ...... | 28847 3857 | 31675 39919 | 43889 | 35070 42066 | 30729 | ${ }_{42116}^{3295}$ | ${ }_{43736}$ | - ${ }_{4537}$ | 45531 | 47313 | 48886 | 47666 | ... |
|  | Bibths. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marc | 136837 | 143578 | 143080 | 145108 | 146453 | 139736 | 153772 | 144551 | 157286 | 161803 | 161634 | 160892 | 166186 |
| June | 131279 | 136941 | 136853 | 149450 | 139072 | 149760 | 153693 | 155865 | 159073 | 159031 | 158718 | 172420 | 165250 |
| September | 128161 | 130078 | 132369 | 138718 | 127173 | 140359 | 135223 | 146911 | 150594 | 151222 | 147581 | 154735 | ... |
| December ...... | 131048 | 130166 | 131219 | 139349 | 127267 | 133204 | 135471 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Deaths. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 94926 | 101024 | 104664 | 89484 | 119672 | 120032 | 105870 | 98430 | 105359 | 106358 | 118273 | 111970 |  |
| June | 87234 | 85337 | 89149 | 90230 | 106718 | 99727 | 102153 | 92871 | 99458 | 100625 | 107861 | 102666 | 106584 |
| September ...... | 76792 | 79708 | 74872 | 101664 | 93435 | 87638 | 135227 | 85849 | 91499 | 100382 | 92332 | 113939 |  |
| December ...... | 87493 | 90864 | 80681 | 108937 | 103479 | 92436 | 97589 | 91845 | 99080 | 99770 | 103341 | 109664 |  |

ended on June 30th, 1855 ; or less by 7,000 than were registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and more, to nearly the same extent, than were registered in the spring quarters of 1851-53. In the West Midland Counties, particularly in Staffordshire, and also in Cheshire, in Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the Northern Counties, the births of the quarter exceeded, to some extent, the births in the spring quarter of 1853.

Increase of Population.-As the number of births was 165,250 , and of deaths 106,584, the natural increase of the English population in three months may be set down as 58,666 , exclusive of immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, or foreign parts. In the same period 65,210 emigrants, including a certain number of foreigners, left the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration officers. How many of the emigrants were born in England has not yet been learnt; but 39,509 proceeded to the United States, 10,397 to British North America, 14,639 to the Australian colonies, and 665 to other places.

The Emigration Commissioners have compiled a new return showing the occupations of a large proportion of the 323,429 persons who emigrated during the year 1854. Abeut 136,375 were females, 187,054 were males, and 72,942 were children under fourteen years of age, 250,487 were adults. Of the 100,918 women of the age of fourteen and upwards, 28,564 were married, 11,378 were domestic and farm servants. Of the 134,789 men of the age of fourteen and upwards, the occupations of 38,467 were left undistinguished, while of the remaining 96,322 men no less than 50,914 were labourers, gardeners, carmen, carriers, and carters, and 13,491 were farmers, 3,984 were bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers, and 5,185 were carpenters and joiners, 1,790 were blacksmiths, farriers, or veterinary surgeons, 1,989 were
England*:-Annual Rate per cent. of Marriage, Birth, and Death, during the Years 1845-55, and the Quarters of those Years.

| $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { Estimated Population } \\ \text { of England in thou- } \\ \text { sands in the niddle } \\ \text { of each Year........ } \end{array}\right\}$ | 16721 | 16925 | 17132 | 17340 | 17552 | 17766 | 17983 | 18206 | 18403 | 18618 | $\ldots$ | 18786 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | 1852 | 1853 | 1854 | Mean, 1845-54 | 1855 |
| Marriages. | -860 | . 861 | . 793 | $\cdot 797$ | :808 | -860 | . 858 | -872 | -891 | -856 | -846 | $\ldots$ |
| Kirths | $3 \cdot 251$ | $3 \cdot 383$ | $3 \cdot 152$ | $3 \cdot 247$ | $3 \cdot 294$ | $3 \cdot 340$ | 3-425 | 3-498 | 3-338 | $3 \cdot 408$ | $3 \cdot 326$ |  |
| Deaths | $2 \cdot 089$ | $2 \cdot 306$ | $2 \cdot 471$ | 2-306 | 2-512 | $2 \cdot 077$ | 2-199 | $2 \cdot 236$ | 2-292 | $2 \cdot 354$ | $2 \cdot 284$ |  |
|  | Marktages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarters ended the last day of <br> March $\qquad$ | $\cdot 721$ | $\cdot 757$ | -655 | 661 | 661 | $\cdot 702$ | $\cdot 742$ | 730 |  |  | 3 | 631 |
| June ......................... | $\cdot 849$ | -882 | -826 | - 805 | -822 | -888 | -864 | . 885 | . 880 | . 872 | 57 |  |
| September ................ | -830 | -822 | . 751 | $\cdot 755$ | $\cdot 766$ | . 840 | . 828 | -836 | . 856 | -812 | . 809 |  |
| December................... | 1.038 | $\cdot 983$ | . 940 | . 961 | . 986 | 1.010 | $1 \cdot 000$ | 1.027 | $1 \cdot 050$ | $1 \cdot 013$ | 1.001 |  |
|  | Birties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | $3 \cdot 491$ | 3-498 | $3 \cdot 488$ | 3-252 | $3 \cdot 575$ | $3 \cdot 321$ | 3-567 | 3-582 | $3 \cdot 576$ | 3-523 | $3 \cdot 487$ | $3 \cdot 602$ |
| June | $3 \cdot 291$ | 3-551 | $3 \cdot 265$ | $3 \cdot 474$ | 3-523 | $3 \cdot 5.30$ | $3 \cdot 557$ | 3-509 | $3 \cdot 464$ | 3-722 | $3 \cdot 489$ | 3-534 |
| September .............. | $3 \cdot 140$ | $3 \cdot 251$ | $2 \cdot 945$ | 3.211 | $3 \cdot 056$ | 3-281 | $3 \cdot 317$ | $3 \cdot 291$ | $3 \cdot 177$ | $3 \cdot \sim 94$ | $3 \cdot 196$ |  |
| Jecember................... | 3-103 | 3-256 | $2 \cdot 938$ | $3 \cdot 038$ | $3 \% 053$ | 3-25:3 | 3-270 | 3-298 | $3 \cdot 101$ | $3 \cdot 111$ | 3-142 | $\ldots$ |
|  | Deaths. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 2-554 | 2-157 | $2 \cdot 850$ | 2-794 | $2 \cdot 462$ | 2-261 | 2-388 | $2 \cdot 354$ | 2-617 | $2 \cdot 452$ | $2 \cdot 489$ | $2 \cdot 918$ |
| June | $2 \cdot 144$ | $2 \cdot 144$ | $2 \cdot 506$ | $2 \cdot 313$ | $2 \cdot 341$ | $2 \cdot 107$ | 2-224 | 2-221 | $2 \cdot 354$ | $2 \cdot 216$ | $2 \cdot 257$ | $2 \cdot 279$ |
| September | $1 \cdot 776$ | $2 \cdot 382$ | $2 \cdot 163$ | 2.005 | $3 \cdot 057$ | 1.917 | 2.015 | 2•185 | 1-988 | $2 \cdot 425$ | $2 \cdot 191$ | $\ldots$ |
| December. | 1.908 | $2 \cdot 545$ | $2 \cdot 389$ | $2 \cdot 108$ | 2-199 | $2 \cdot 045$ | 2-176 | 2-165 | 2-219 | $2 \cdot 330$ | 2-208 | ... |

[^0]tailors, 1,151 were boot and shoe makers and 933 were bakers. It will be observed that the great majority of the men are connected with agriculture, or with the building, constructive, and clothing arts; for the numbers that pursue any other special occupation, except those above enumerated, was not considerable.*

The Prices of Provisions, and the Weather.-The abundance or the scarcity of food sensibly affects the births, deaths, and marriages; and the state of public credit affects the employment, and, eonsequently, the prosperity of the people.

The average price of wheat, which in the three months April, May, June, 1853, was at 44s. $6 d$. a quarter, was in 1854 at 78s. 4d., and in the corresponding months
The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine Quarters ended June 30th, 1855.

| Quarters ended | AveragePriceofConsols(forMoney.) | Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in Engtand and Wales. | Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns. | Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain. | Average of Meat Leade and Newga (by the C | Prices per 1b. at nhall te Markets Carcase). | Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Average Number of Quarters weekly. |  | Beef. | Mutton. |  |
| 1853 | £ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 30, | $100 \frac{4}{8}$ | 448. 6d. | 84,559 | 82,623 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 d .-5 \frac{9}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 4 \frac{7}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | 5d.-6 $\frac{8}{4} d$. Mean 5 $\frac{7}{8} d$. | $\underset{\text { Mean 127s.6d. }}{110 s .-145 s .}$ |
| Sept. 30. | 97 | 51s. 10d. | 86,087 | 120,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{1}{4} d .-6 d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{1}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 d .-7 \frac{1}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 6 \frac{1}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | $110 s .-125 s$ Mean 117s.6d. |
| Dec. 31. | 936 ${ }^{6}$ | 69s. 10d. | 79,002 | 91,627 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 d .-6 d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{1}{4} d .-7 d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{8}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1358 .-165 s . \\ & \text { Mean } 1508 . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1854 \\ \text { Mar. 31. } \end{gathered}$ | 91 | 798. 6d. | 60,022 | 103,519 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{1}{4} d .-6 \frac{1}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{1}{4} d . \end{aligned}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. $-7 d$. Mean 53 ${ }^{4} d$. | $\begin{aligned} & 120 s .-160 s . \\ & \text { Mean } 140 s . \end{aligned}$ |
| June 30. | 885 | 78s. 4d. | 55,842 | 103,331 | $4 \frac{1}{2} d .-6 \frac{1}{4} d .$ $\text { Mean } 5 \frac{\mathrm{~s}}{8} d \text {. }$ | $4 \frac{3}{4} d .-6 \frac{3}{4} d .$ Mean 5晸d. | $\begin{aligned} & 1378 .-1728 . \\ & \text { Mean } 1558 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Sept. 30. | 937 | 63s. 10d. | 56,389 | 48,135 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{3}{4} d .-6 \frac{3}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{3}{4} d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 d .-7 d . \\ & \text { Mean } 6 d . \end{aligned}$ | $758 .-85 s$ Mean 80s. |
| Dec. 31. | 938 ${ }^{6}$ | 68s. 0d. | 128,783 | 19,513 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{1}{2} d .-6 \frac{3}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{3}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | $5 d .-7 d .$ <br> Mean 6d. | $\begin{aligned} & 958 .-105 s . \\ & \text { Mean } 1008 . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1855 \\ \text { Mar. 31. } \end{gathered}$ | 917 | 69s. 11d. | 88,000 | 33,821 | $4 \frac{8}{4} d .-6 \frac{1}{2} d$. <br> Mean 55 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{s}{4} d .-6 \frac{1}{2} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{5}{8} d . \end{aligned}$ | 105s.-120s. Mean 112s.6d. |
| June 30 | 906 ${ }^{6}$ | 738. 4d. | 94,791 | 57,068 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \frac{1}{2} d .-6 \frac{1}{2} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{1}{2} d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4量 } d .-6 \frac{3}{4} d . \\ & \text { Mean } 5 \frac{3}{4} d . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 s .-130 s . \\ & \text { Mean } 120 s . \end{aligned}$ |
| Col. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

[^1][^2]of the present year at 73\%. 4d. Bread has been dear for two years, or since the harvest of 1853. Beef is somewhat cheaper, and so are potatoes; while mutton is at the same price as in the spring of 1854.

The weather during the quarter was remarkable for the continuance of the cold, which in the previous quarter had been unusually severe. Except on a few days only, the temperature was below the average. There was a deficiency of rain. All the meteorological phenomena observed are ably described by Mr. Glaisher, p. 385.

State of the Public Health.-The public health has partly recovered from the effects of the late epidemic of the cholera, and from the severe weather of last winter, and the mortality, which is on the average at the annual rate of 22.57 in 1,000 on the population, was $22 \cdot 79$ in 1,000 in the last quarter. The average rate of mortality in the spring quarter in 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, is $24 \cdot 50$ in 1,000 persons living, in the small towns and country parishes $20 \cdot 88$ in 1,000 . The mortality in the last quarter was at the rate of 25.03 in 1,000 in the town districts, 20.97 in 1,000 in the country districts.

There were 106,584 deaths in the quarter; or 3,918 more deaths than were recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1854 ; for the cholera, which was epidemic in that year, only became fatal in the subsequent quarter. In the eleven divisions the deaths varied little during the spring quarters of $1853,1854,1855$.

In London some improvements are referred by the Registrar of St. Giles' to the working of the Lod ing House Act; and the health of Bermondsey has been better since the tidal ditches have been filled up, and the parish has been paved and drained.

In the South-Eastern Counties, Farnham has, for the last seven months, been suffering from low fever, hooping-cough, and measles; Canterbury, from small pox, scarlatina, and bronchitis. Alverstoke has suffered severely from scarlatina, and the deaths (211) exceed the births (121): the same excess of deaths is observed at Winchester, where 23 men died in the barracks. The death of a female, aged 105, at Yindsor, is mentioned; and it is stated that her two sons are above 80 years of age.

In the South Midland Counties, Northampton and Bedford experienced a rate of
Deaths in the Spring Quarters.


Population, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. in the Spring Quarters, 1845-55.

|  | Population Enumerated. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deaths } \\ \text { in } 10 \\ \text { Spring } \\ \text { Quarters, } \\ 1885-54 . \end{gathered}$ | Annual <br> Rate of <br> Mortality <br> of 10 <br> Qpring <br> 1845-54. | AnnualRate ofMortalityin theSpringQuarter1855. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 6-7th, 1841. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March 31st, } \\ & 1851 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns $\qquad$ | 6,612,958 | 7,886,473 | 472,364 | $2 \cdot 450$ | 2-503 |
| In 511 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes $\qquad$ | 9,301,190 | 10,041,136 | 519,094 | $2 \cdot 088$ | $2 \cdot 097$ |
| All England ........ | 15,914,148 | 17,927,609 | 991,458 | 2.257 | $2 \cdot 279$ |

mortality that much exceeds the average. Scarlatina has raged. In Royston the parish of Kelshall has suffered from typhus; the drainage and water are "very bad."

In the Eastern Division several districts have been healthier than usual; Norwich, Depwade, Mitford, Downham, and Thetford have, however, suffered from a higher than their average death rate. Small pox, measles, and scarlatina have prevailed in several districts of Essex and Norfolk.

In the South-Western Division the mortality is abont the average, but it was higher than in the preceding year in Wilts, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset. The excess was considerable in Chippenham, Stoke Damerel, and Liskeard. The mining population in Cornwall is not very satisfactory. One of the Registrars of Liskeard says:-
" In Calstock, one of the parishes of my district, there is an epidemic of scarlatina. Some houses of miners and others are overcrowded, and due regard is not paid to ventilation. There are no water closets, privies, or other conveniences belonging to the premises, and the places for the deposit of soil, \&c., are, in many places, immediately adjoining the houses, in some, almost touching the door of the dwellings. In another parish (Callington) there are several unregistered lodging-houses, and the whole of them are in a filthy and unwholesome condition; every night there is a great influx of vagrants of the lowest order, and on my visiting them one night after ten o'clock I found five persons in a bed, and as many as eighteen in one room. It is a great pity the magistrates do not look into the matter and abate the nuisances."

In the West Midland Division the mortality was lower in the spring quarter, both in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, than it was in the spring of 1854 ; measles, small pox, and scarlatina, are mentioned as prevailing in some districts of Shropshire.

The mortality in Lincolnshire, of the North Midland Division, was above, in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, below, the death-rate of the previous spring quarter (1854). Scarlatina occurred in Lincoln, Horncastle, Caistor, and Gainsborough. The frame.work knitting trade has been bad for some time in Basford, near Nottingham.

In the North Western Division 2,494 deaths were registered in Cheshire, 14,464 in Lancashire. A death from Asiatic cholera was returned at Runcorn on the lst of June. Some sanatory improvements are noticed in the Lancashire towns. Liverpool is healthy at present. In West Derby it is said:-
"The district has been, during all the quarter, in a very healthy state, which may, in a great degree, be owing to the extent of street aad house draining, street cleansing, and other excellent sanatory improvements that have been adopted by the corporation of Liverpool in the municipal part of the district."

At Wigan, sanatory improvements are progressing, such as street sewerage, drainage, and removal of nuisances. The Registrar of North Bury writes :-
"The deaths in this quarter are considerably under the average, and amount to just a-half the number of births. No small pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, or cholera. The sewering, water-supply paving, scavenging, \&c., of the town, are in a very satisfactory state. Large sums have been judiciously expended by the town commissioners during the last seven years, to the comfort and advantage of the inhabitants; and the appearance of the town now offers an ayreeable contrast to other manufacturing towns in this district."

These facts are encouraging, as they show that the high mortality in the Lancashire districts may be greatly diminished, and that substantial improvements are followed by immediate results. Measles, scarlatina, and typhus, prevailed in some districts of Lancashire; and the mortality was higher in Manchester than it was in the two previous springs.

In Yorkshire the deaths (10.414) were below the average numbers; and the decrease was chiefly in the West. Riding. Leeds and Sheffield were healthier than in the previous two springs. The Registrar of Bradford East refers the low mortality to sanatory improvements ; vaccination is, however neglected. He, singularly enough, observes, "There is an increase in the births this quarter, caused by a slight improvement in trade, and the settling at home of a great number of the wives of the militia." The births and deaths exceed the average numbers.

The Northern Counties experienced their average rate of mortality ; 5,596 of the inhabitants died. Small pox and scarlatina have been fatal in some districts of Durham; vaccination is neglected.

In Monmouthshire and Wales the deaths were 7,392, which is near the average number. Measles prevailed in Abergavenny and CrickhoweH.
Marriages Registered in the Quarters ended 31st March, 1853-55; Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ended

| divisions. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Statute } \\ \text { Acres. } \end{gathered}$ | Population, 1851. | Marriagra |  |  | Birthe |  |  | Deaths |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | March |  |  | June |  |  | June |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
| England <br> 1. London $\qquad$ Divisions. $\qquad$ I. South Eastern Counties <br> I. South Midland Counties <br> v. Eastern Counties $\qquad$ v. South Western Counties <br> I. West Midland Counties <br> r. North Midland Counties <br> I. North Western Counties <br> x. Yorkshire $\qquad$ x. Northern Counties $\qquad$ I. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Monmouthshire } \quad \text { and } \\ \text { Wales .................. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 37,324.915 | 17,927,609 | 35,014 | 33,144 | 29,131 | 158,718 | 172,420 | 165,250 | 107,861 | 102,666 | 106,584 |
|  | 78.029 | 2,362,236 | 5,862 | 5,373 | 4,723 | 20,628 | 22,109 | 21,446 | 14,594 | 15,114 | 14,984 |
|  | 4,065,105 | 1,628,386 | 2,461 | 2,316 | 2,176 | 12,639 | 13,730 | 12,761 | 8,632 | 7,984 | 9,133 |
|  | 3,201,290 | 1,234,332 | 1,692 | 1,544 | 1,346 | 10,169 | 10,925 | 10,202 | 6,795 | 6,236 | 6,883 |
|  | 3,214,099 | 1,113,982 | 1,457 | 1,463 | 1,362 | 9,337 | 9,676 | 9,107 | 6.279 | 5,364 | 6,194 |
|  | 4,994,490 | 1,803,291 | 3,338 | 3,026 | 2,746 | 14,550 | 15,298 | 14,324 | 10,024 | 8,616 | 9,693 |
|  | 3,865,332 | 2,136,573 | 4.294 | 4,115 | 3,472 | 19,422 | 21,884 | 21,329 | 12,681 | 12,994 | 12,713 |
|  | 3,540,797 | 1,215,501 | 2,102 | 2,012 | 1,747 | 10,499 | 11,158 | 10,694 | 6,913 | 6,899 | 6,624 |
|  | 2,000,227 | 2,488,438 | 6.171 | 5,947 | 4,784 | 25,195 | 27,557 | 26,761 | 17,592 | 16,273 | 16,958 |
|  | 3,654,636 | 1,789,047 | 3,982 | 3,612 | 3,170 | 17,161 | 19,015 | 18,036 | 11,442 | 10,905 | 10,414 |
|  | 3,492,322 | 969,126 | 1,685 | 1,826 | 1,741 | 8,986 | 9,824 | 9,771 | 5,621 | 5,316 | 5,596 |
|  | 5,218,588 | 1,186,697 | 1,970 | 1,910 | 1,864 | 10,132 | 11.244 | 10,819 | 7,288 | 6,965 | 7,392 |

## On the Meteorology of England and Scotland during the Quarter ended June 30th, 1855. By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

During the past quarter the temperatures of a few days only have reached their average values; the cold period which set in on January 10th having continued with little intermission till June 26th. The month of April was cold; that of May was very severe. At the beginning of this month the temperature of the air at night was frequently near that of the freezing point of water. On May 5th the reading at several places exceeded $20^{\circ}$ by $1^{\circ}$ or $2^{\circ}$ only; the night common to May 4th and 5th was for the most part cloudless; and vegetation was subjected to a very low temperature. At Greenwich the reading of a thermometer, placed on long grass, with its bulb exposed fully to the sky, was as low as $12^{\circ} \cdot 8$, a reading lower than any on record, as far as I know, at this season of the year. Snow fell at many places up to the end of May. The temperature of the month was $4^{\circ} \cdot 5$ below its average, and was the coldest May since that of 1837 . June was cold till the 26th; on the 21 st, the day of the solstice, the temperature was remarkably low at all places south of the latitude $53^{\circ}$, extending to the east and south coasts, but not to the west of England and to Cornwall and Devonshire; the temperature of vegetation was from $5^{\circ}$ to $6^{\circ}$ below that of the freezing point of water; there was a white frost everywhere within the above limits, and thick ice was formed on ponds and still water, even up to the south coast; this cold extended to the Isle of Wight, but with less severity.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ended May, constituting the three spring months, was $44^{\circ} 2$, being $2^{\circ} \cdot 2$ below the average of 84 years.


Note.-In reading this table it will be burne in mind that the sign ( - ) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign $(+)$ plus signifies above the average.
Meteorological Table, Quarter ended June 30th, 1855.

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## REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the Years and Quarters ended 30th September, 1854 and 1855 ; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.-(Continued from page 297.)

| Sources of Revenue. | Years ended 30th September. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1854. | 1855. | Inctease. | Decrease: |
| Customs............. .............. | $\underset{20,316,431}{\mathscr{E}}$ | $\underset{21,607,218}{\mathscr{E}}$ | $\underset{1,290,787}{\underset{E}{E}}$ | $\mathfrak{£}$ |
| Excise ........................... | 15,744,613 | 16,710,391 | 965,778 | .... |
| Stamps ............................ | 6,984,076 | 7,084,548 | 100,472 | .... |
| Taxes ................................ | 3,153,773 | 2,915,036 | *.. | 238,737 |
| Property Tax .................. | 6,965,614 | 13,449,761 | 6,484,147 | .... |
| Post Office......................... | 1,365,000 | 1,158,181 | .... | 206,819 |
| Crown Lands..................... | 321,572 | 275,516 | $\cdots$ | 46,056 |
| Miscellaneous $\qquad$ <br> Totals. $\qquad$ | 940,658 | 935,867 | $\cdots$ | 4,79 |
|  | 55,791,737 | 64,136,518 | 8,841,184 | 496.403 |
|  |  |  | Net Increase $£ 8,344,781$ |  |
| Sources of Revenue. | Quarters ended 30th September. |  |  |  |
|  | 1854. | 1855. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Customs ......................... | $\stackrel{\underset{5,349,251}{e}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\notin}{5,713,674}$ | $\stackrel{\mathscr{E}}{364,423}$ | $\mathfrak{£}$ |
| Excise ............................. | 5,212,782 | 4,946,776 | $\cdots$ | 266,006 |
| Stamps ............................ | 1,707,509 | J,604,165 | .... | 103,344 |
| Taxes ............................... . | 133,577 | 111,374 | .... | 22,203 |
| Property Tax..................... | 2,545,056 | 4,538,646 | 1,993,590 | ...0 |
| Post Office.......................... | 343,000 | 261,757 | .... | 81,243 |
| Crown Lands.n................... | 61,572 | 66,516 | 4,944 | ..." |
| Miscellaneous .................. | 154,594 | 188,557 | 33,963 | .... |
| Totals.................. | 15,507,341 | 17,431,465 | 2,396,920 | 472,796 |
|  |  |  | Net Increase $\mathfrak{E} 1,924,124$ |  |

An Account showing the Net Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 30th of September, 1855; the Application of the same,


CORN.
Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1855 ; together with the Monthly and Quarterly Average-(Continued from $p$. 299.)
[Communicated by H. F. Jadis, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

| Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1855. | Weekly A verage. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
| July $\quad 7$......... | $\begin{array}{ll}8 . & \\ 76 & 1 \\ 76\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d . \\ 28 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d . \\ 34 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d . \\ 44 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 . & d . \\ 46 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d \\ 40 & 9\end{array}$ |
| \# 14 | 7511 | 288 | 347 | 448 | 4511 | 424 |
| $\cdots \quad 21$ | 764 | 285 | 348 | $45 \quad 2$ | 460 | 4210 |
| 28 .......... | 777 | 291 | 348 | 431 | 4610 | 424 |
| A verage for July | $76 \quad 8 \frac{3}{4}$ | 288 | 347 | 44 4 4 | $46 \quad 31$ | 42 (13 |
| August 4 .......... |  | 2811 |  | 4611 | 4611 |  |
| " 11 | $77 \quad 7$ | 291 | 348 | $47 \quad 2$ | $47 \quad 3$ | 431 |
| " 18 | 759 | 291 | 3.42 | 424 | 46 6 | 437 |
| " 20 .......... | 737 | 276 | $3 \pm 5$ | 436 | $46 \quad 4$ | $40 \quad 0$ |
| Average for August ...... | $76 \quad 34$ | $28 \quad 7 \frac{3}{4}$ | $34 \quad 68$ | $4411 \frac{3}{4}$ | 469 | 42 34 |
| September | 727 |  | 349 | 427 | 469 | 388 |
| " 8 | 7410 | 282 | 350 | 4311 | 4710 | 394 |
| " $\quad 15$ | 769 | 2s 6 | 353 | $45 \quad 3$ | 480 | 435 |
| ", 22 | 778 | 28 8 | 369 | 478 | 491 | 4211 |
| " 29 | $77 \quad 3$ | 284 | $36 \quad 4$ | 488 | 19.5 | 451 |
| Average for September.... | $75 \quad 9 \frac{3}{4}$ | 287 | 355 | 457 | $48 \quad 2$ | 4111 |
| Average for the Quarter .. | 7618 | $28 \quad 7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 34103 | 450 | $47 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $42 \quad 0 \frac{3}{4}$ |

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of July, August, and September, 1855.-(Continued from p. 299.)

| Stocks and Shares. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amt. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Share. } \end{gathered}$ | Amt. Paid. | Price on the |  |  | Highest Price during the Months of |  |  | Lowest Price during the Months of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2 July. | 1 Aug. | 1 Sept. | Juls. | Aug, | Sept. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
| Consols.. |  |  | 91 to $\frac{1}{3}$ | $90 \frac{7}{8}$ to 91 | 91 to $\frac{1}{1}$ | 918 | 915 | $91 \frac{1}{2}$ | 90 雱 | ${ }^{90 \frac{3}{8}}$ | $88 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| Exchequer Bills ........... | ... | ... | $\begin{gathered} 23 s .6 d . \\ \mathrm{Pm} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.6 .6 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \mathrm{Pm} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 s .6 d . \\ \mathrm{Pm} . \end{gathered}$ | 27s.Pm. | 248. | $15 s . P \mathrm{Pm}$. | 20s. Pm. | $13 s$. | 5s.dis. |
| Railways, | Stock | 100 | 101 | 99 | 973 | 102 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Caledonian |  | 100 | 621 | 63 | 63 | 638 | $63 \frac{7}{8}$ | 63 尔 | $62 \pm$ | 623 | 60 |
| Eastern Counties | " | 20 | 12\% | 113 | 11 | 122 | ${ }^{11 \frac{3}{8}}$ | 11 | 113 | 108 | 9 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Great Northern .. | " | 100 | 93 | $90 \frac{1}{2}$ | $88 \frac{1}{2}$ | 933 | 91 | $88 \frac{1}{3}$ | 89. | 887 | $85 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| Great Western | " | 100 | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }^{642}$ | 55 | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }^{647}$ | ${ }^{57 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 64. | $54{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 544 |
| London \& North-Western | " | 100 | $100 \frac{3}{8}$ | 989 | 943 | 1015 | $99{ }^{9}$ | 95 | ${ }^{97} 9$ | $97 \frac{1}{5}$ | 90. |
| Midland ................. | " | 100 | 783 | ${ }_{693} 68$ | ${ }_{6}^{694}$ | ${ }_{88} 73$ | ${ }^{72 \lambda}$ | $69 \%$ | ${ }^{69}{ }^{\text {g }}$ | ${ }_{89}^{69}$ | 63.3 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire North Staffordshire | 20 | 100 | 818 | $80 \frac{3}{4}$ 11 | ${ }_{11}^{814}$ | 88 | ${ }^{84 \frac{2}{2}}$ | ${ }_{11}^{82}$ | ${ }^{80} 10{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{80 \frac{1}{2}} 10{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{102}^{761}$ |
| South-Eastern ......... | Stock | 100 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 622 | ${ }_{62}$ | 61 | ${ }_{60 \%}$ | ${ }_{60} 6$ | ${ }^{102}$ |
| South-Western | " | 100 | 83 | $86 \frac{3}{3}$ | $84 \frac{1}{2}$ | $87^{8}$ | 88 | $84 \frac{1}{2}$ | 83 | 844 | ${ }_{81}$ |
| York, Newcastle, \& Berwick | " | 100 | 74 | 73 | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ | 74 | $74{ }^{2}$ | 73 | 723 | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ | $68 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| York and North Midland.. | " | 100 | $50 \frac{1}{2}$ | 49 | 483 | 502 | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ | 483 | 483 | 48i | $45 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northern of France |  |  |  |  |  | 37 | 378 |  |  |  |  |
| East Indian ............ | 20 | 20 | $25 \frac{3}{3}$ | 24 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 24, $\frac{1}{3}$ | 251 | $24 \frac{3}{4}$ | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | $24 \frac{1}{3}$ | $2+4$ | 22 \% |

## CURRENCY.

## Bank of England.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c.32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Third Quarter of 1855.-(Continued from p.300.)
[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| Date. | Notes Issued. | Notes in hands of Public. | Government Debt. | Other Securities. | Gold Coin and Bullion. | Silver Bullion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1855. | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ¢ | $\stackrel{8}{4}$ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| July 7 ... | 30,895,085 | 20,482,750 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 16.895,085 |  |
| \# $14 . .$. | 30,631,890 | 20,978,870 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 16,631,890 | .. |
| 21 | 29,980,810 | 20,772,865 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 15,980,810 | ... |
| " 28 | 29,745,090 | 20,964,845 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 15,745,990 | ... |
| Ang. 4 | 29,601,590 | 20,709,290 | 11,015,100 | 2,934,900 | 15,601,590 | ... |
| " 11 | 29,650,275 | 20,493,430 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 15,650,275 | ... |
| 18 | 29,506,690 | 20,277,140 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 15,506,690 | ... |
| " 25 | 28,916,770 | 20,042,215 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 14,916,770 | ... |
| Sept. 1 | 28,368,010 | 20,104,630 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 14,368,010 | ... |
| 8 | 27,668,005 | 20,142,105 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 13,668,005 | ... |
| " 15 | 27,110,270 | 19,713,470 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 13,110,270 | .. |
| " 22 | 26,695,250 | 19,408,435 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 12,695,250 |  |
| " 29 | 26,368,255 | 20,172,685 | 11,015,100 | 2,984,900 | 12,368,255 | ... |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.


## CURRENCY.-Continued. <br> Country Banks.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each Week ended on a Saturday, for the last two weeks of the First Quarter, and for the Second Quarter of 1855.-(Continued from page 200.)
[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

| England and Walrs. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Private Bauks. | Joint Stock Banks. | Total. |
| 1855. | £ | $\pm$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Mar. 24. | 3,802,534 | 3,119,073 | 6,921,607 |
| , 31........... | 3,878,766 | 3,158,411 | 7,037,177 |
| April 7........... | 3,976,408 | 3,173,208 | 7,149,616 |
| , 14........... | 3,993,005 | 3,154,998 | 7,148,003 |
| , 21........... | 3,977,880 | 3,173,259 | 7,151,139 |
| ," 28........... | 3,944,434 | 3,167,155 | 7,111,589 |
| May 5........... | 3,932,228 | 3,143,969 | 7,076,197 |
| , 12........... | 3,895,863 | 3,123,130 | 7,018,993 |
| ? 19........... | 3,894,434 | 3,139,829 | 7,034,263 |
| " 26.......... | 3,850,155 | 3,092,917 | 6,943,072 |
| June 2........... | 3,800,342 | 3,043,629 | 6,843,971 |
| , 9 ........... | 3,777,970 | 3,008,907 | 6,786,877 |

Fixed Issues-Private Banks, £4,600,718; Joint Stock Banks, £3,325,857.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Four Weeks ended the 14th April, the 12th May, and the 6th June, 1855.-(Continued from page 200.)

| Scotland. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | \&5 and above. | Under £5. | Total. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1855 . \\ \text { April } 14 . \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{£}{1,316,601}$ | $\underset{2,426,335}{\mathcal{E}}$ | $\underset{3,742,940}{\mathscr{E}}$ |
| May, 12........... | 1,413,195 | 2,488,000 | 3,901,201 |
| June 9........... | 1,632,707 | 2,744,987 | 4,377,695 |
| Irkland. |  |  |  |
| Date. | $£ 5$ and above. | Under 25. | Total. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1855 . \\ \text { April } 14 . \end{array}$ | $\underset{3,040,045}{\mathscr{E}}$ | $\stackrel{\mathscr{E}}{3,422,412}$ | $\stackrel{\mathscr{f}}{6,462,458}$ |
| May 12........... | 3,122,553 | 3,219,696 | 6,342,250 |
| June 9........... | 3,025,748 | 2,996,235 | 6,021,985 |

Fixed Issues-Scotland, $\mathfrak{£ 3 , 0 8 7 , 2 0 9 \text { ; Ireland, } \mathfrak { E } 6 , 3 5 4 , 4 9 4 .}$

## CURRENCY.-Continued. Country Banks.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each week, ended on a Saturday, for the last Three Weeks of the Second Quarter, and for the Third Quarter of 1855.-(Continued from last page.)
[Compiled from the " Banker's Magazine."]

| England and Wales. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Private Banks. | Joint Stock Banks. | Total. |
| 1855. | ※ |  |  |
| June 16.......... | 3,753,479 | $3,989,405$ | 6,742,884 |
| ,, 23.......... | 3,760,446 | 3,001,227 | 6,761,673 |
| ,, 30 ......... | 3,774,481 | 3,013,800 | 6,788,281 |
| July 7........... | 3,818,403 | 3,037,361 | 6,855,764 |
| ,, 14.......... | 3,814,373 | 3,052,584 | 6,866,957 |
| ,, 21........... | 3,766,997 | 3,003,247 | 6,770,244 |
| , 28........... | 3,705,297 | 2,916,761 | 6,622,058 |
| Aug. 4.......... | 3,649,541 | 2,876,260 | 6,525,801 |
| ,11 ......... | 3,619,686 | 2,871,980 | 6,491,666 |
| ,, 18........... | 3,595,509 | 2,889,853 | 6,485,362 |
| ,, 25 ........... | 3,607,003 | 2,914,710 | 6,521,713 |
| Sept. 1.......... | 3,600,178 | 2,927,357 | 6,527,535 |
| ," 8.......... | 3,619,991 | 2,936,065 | 6,556,056 |
| , 15 ........... | 3,658,112 | 3,003,928 | 6,662,040 |
| , ${ }^{\text {, 22........... }}$ | 3,731,676 | 3,062,988 | 6,794,664 |
| ", 29 ....... .. | 3,840,639 | 3,085,199 | 6,925,838 |

Fixed Issues-Private Banks, £4,600,718; Joint Stock Banks, £3,325,857.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Months onded the 7th of July, the 4th of August, and the 1st. of September, 1855.-(Continued from last page.)

| Scotland. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | 25 and above. | Under $£ 5$. | Total. |
| $\begin{gathered} 1855 . \\ \text { July } \quad 7 . . . . . . . . . . . . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1,522,027}{£}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{2 , 5 9 3 , 8 7 5}}{\mathfrak{E}}$ | $\underset{4,115,907}{\mathscr{E}}$ |
| Aug. 4 .......... | 1,479,463 | 2,569,249 | 4,048,716 |
| Sept. 1........... | 1,405,943 | 2,557,885 | 3,963,833 |
| Ifeland. |  |  |  |
| Date. | £5 and ahave. | Under $£ 5$. | Total. |
| $\begin{gathered} 1855 . \\ \text { July } \quad 7 . . . . . . . . . . . \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{E}}{2,927,531}$ | $\underset{2,825,069}{\sum_{2}}$ | $\underset{5,752,602}{£}$ |
| Aug. 4........... | 2,934,494 | 2,729,424 | 5,663,922 |
| Sept. 1 ........... | 2,839,760 | 2,754,800 | 5,594,562 |

Fixed Issues-Scotland, $\mathfrak{£ 3 , 0 8 7 , 2 0 9 ; ~ I r e l a n d , ~} \mathfrak{£} 6,354,494$.


[^0]:    *The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:-In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered The aunuad rates of marriaye in each of the four quarters were $\cdot 661, \cdot 805,755$, and $\cdot 961$ per cent.; the rates of death $2 \cdot 79+, 2 \cdot 313$, $2 \cdot 005$, and $2 \cdot 108$ per cent. In reading the population on the first line add three ciphers ( 000 ). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the two last quarters of the year 92 davs. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

[^1]:    Note.-The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1853, 1,099,261; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1853, 1,119,128; for the 14 weeks ended December 31st, 1853, 1,106,027; for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1854, 780,282; for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1854, 725,946; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1854, 733,059; for the 13 weeks ended December 31st, 1854, 1,674,173; for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1855, 1,143,999; and for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1855, 1,232,284. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was, respectively, $1,074,095 ; 1,560,255 ; 1,191,149 ; 1,345,743 ; 1,343,305 ; 625,755 ; 253,669 ; 439,676$; and 741,890.

[^2]:    * From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

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